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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/509,687	10/12/2004	Yoshinobu Honkura	260057US0PCT	6696
22850	7590	09/20/2006	EXAMINER	
C. IRVIN MCCLELLAND OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			SHEEHAN, JOHN P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1742	

DATE MAILED: 09/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/509,687

Applicant(s)

HONKURA ET AL.

Examiner

John P. Sheehan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/04, 7/05, 1/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.                                                |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Priority***

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 4 is objected to because of the following informalities:

- I. In claim 4, line 10, the word, "anisotropicmagnet" is objected to. It appears that applicants intended, anisotropic magnet.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- I. In claim 7, line 4, the terms, "the cavity" and "the molding die" each lack a clear antecedent.

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II. In claim 7 it is not clear what it is that applicants' are attempting to claim. For example, is the compound of claim 5 (from which claim 7 depends) placed in the cavity of the die to form the "preparative compact" or is the "preparative compact" placed in the cavity of the die for heat orientation as disclosed in paragraph 0052 of the application?

### ***Claim Interpretation***

5. Independent product claims 1 and 9, lines 5 and 6, each recite that the magnet powder is "obtained by performing a hydrogenation treatment". Applicants are advised that the Examiner considers that this phrase merely describes the process used to prepare the recited product. Thus, although applicants' claims do not recite all of the process steps used to prepare the claimed product, applicants' claims are considered to be product by process claims. However, the recited process step is not necessarily considered to lend patentability to the claimed product, MPEP 2113.

"[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." *In re Thorpe*, 777 F.2d 695,698,227 USPQ 964,966 (Fed. Cir.1985).

It is noted that the courts have approved the use of a rejection under 35 USC 102/103 for product by process claims, see MPEP 2113.

"[T]he lack of physical description in a product-by-

process claim makes determination of the patentability of the claim more difficult, since in spite of the fact that the claim may recite only process limitations, it is the patentability of the product claimed and not of the recited process steps which must be established. We are therefore of the opinion that when the prior art discloses a product which reasonably appears to be either identical with or only slightly different than a product claimed in a product-by-process claim, a rejection based alternatively on either section 102 or section 103 of the statute is eminently fair and acceptable. As a practical matter, the Patent Office is not equipped to manufacture products by the myriad of processes put before it and then obtain prior art products and make physical comparisons therewith." *In re Brown*, 459 F.2d 531, 535, 173 USPQ 685, 688 (CCPA 1972).

6. In like manner, the processes recited in dependent product by process claims 14 and 15 do not necessarily lend patentability to the claimed product, MPEP 2113.

7. Independent method claim 4, lines 7 and 8 and claim 13, lines 6 and 7, recite that the magnet powder is "obtained by performing a hydrogenation treatment". This claim language describes how the magnet powder used in the claimed process was made but does not actively claim the hydrogenation treatment as part of the instantly claimed process. Since the hydrogenation treatment is not actively recited as a process step of the instantly claimed process, the reference in claims 4 and 13 to the hydrogenation treatment is not considered to further limit the actual claimed process.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1 to 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanekiyo et al. (Kanekiyo, US Patent No. 6,814,776) taken in view of Kaneko et al. (Kaneko Japanese Patent No. 2000-003809, cited in the IDS submitted October 12, 2004).

Kanekiyo teaches an iron based rare earth alloy powder that is a mixture of 2 iron base rare earth powders having particle sizes that overlap the particle size recited in the instant claims (column 4, lines 29 to 39). Kanekiyo's powder composition encompasses the powder composition recited in the instant claims (column 3, lines 46 to 58).

Kanekiyo teaches that the powder mixture is used to make resin bonded magnets and the method of making the resin bonded magnets (column 5, lines 42 to 48 and column 23, line 65 to column 24, line 3).

Kaneko teaches that adding a surfactant to iron based rare earth alloy powder prevents oxidation degradation during kneading and shaping the powder resin mixture (see paragraph 0018 of the machine translation of Kaneko).

The claims and Kanekiyo differ in that Kanekiyo is silent with respect to the use of a surfactant and the properties recited in the instant claims.

However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have considered the invention to have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply a surfactant to Kanekiyo's iron based rare earth magnet powder so as to reduce oxidation degradation during kneading and shaping the iron based rare earth powder as is taught by Kaneko.

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Regarding the properties recited in the instant claims, it is the Examiner's position that, in view of the fact that the resin bonded magnets taught by the reference have compositions that are encompassed by the instant claims and are made by a process which is similar to, if not the same as, applicants' process of making the instantly claimed resin bonded magnets, the resin taught by the reference would be expected to possess all the same properties as recited in the instant claims, *In re Best*, 195 USPQ, 430 and MPEP 2112.01.

"Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established, *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). 'When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not.' *In re Spada*, 15 USPQ2d 655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the prima facie case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed product. *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977)." see MPEP 2112.01.

10. Claims 1 to 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Satou et al. (Satou, Japanese Patent Document No. 06-132107, cited in the IDS submitted October 12, 2004) taken in view of the combination of Kaneko et al. (Kaneko Japanese Patent No. 2000-003809).

Satou teaches an anisotropic bonded magnet comprising a mixture of rare earth magnet powders having a particle size that overlaps the particle sizes recited in the instant claims (Abstract).

Kaneko teaches that adding a surfactant to iron based rare earth alloy powder prevents oxidation degradation during kneading and shaping the powder resin mixture (see paragraph 0018 of the machine translation of Kaneko).

The claims and Satou differ in that Satou is silent with respect to the use of a surfactant and the properties recited in the instant claims.

However, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have considered the invention to have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to apply a surfactant to Satou's iron based rare earth magnet powder so as to reduce oxidation degradation during kneading and shaping the iron based rare earth powder as is taught by Kaneko.

Regarding the properties recited in the instant claims, it is the Examiner's position that, in view of the fact that the resin bonded magnets taught by the reference have compositions that are encompassed by the instant claims and are made by a process which is similar to, if not the same as, applicants' process of making the instantly claimed resin bonded magnets, the resin taught by the reference would be expected to possess all the same properties as recited in the instant claims, *In re Best*, 195 USPQ, 430 and MPEP 2112.01.

"Where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established, *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). 'When the PTO shows a sound basis for believing that the products of the applicant and the prior art are the same, the applicant has the burden of showing that they are not.' *In re Spada*, 15 USPQ2d 655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Therefore, the prima facie case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily possess the characteristics of the claimed



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product. *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977)." see MPEP 2112.01.

### ***Double Patenting***

11. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

12. Claims 1 to 14 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 to 13 of copending Application No. 10/714,918. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the subject matter of these two sets of claims overlaps.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

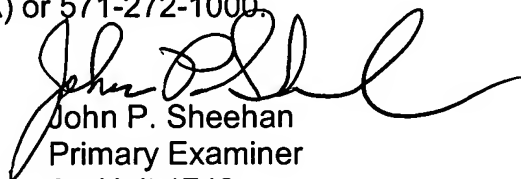
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***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John P. Sheehan whose telephone number is (571) 272-1249. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F (6:45-4:30) Second Monday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
John P. Sheehan  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1742

jps